BY OVERLAND EXPRESS.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR Attack of the Guerillas on the Train. STILL MORE PEACE RUMORS.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 18]
The ship Tehmaroo, Capt. Sinciair, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz. She salied on the 5th inst., four days subsequent to our previous dates. The Tahmaroo arrived in Vera Cruz from this port on the 6th inst., with four companies of the 5th Tennessee volunteers. The same day the ship Republic arrived from Charleston with 816 men, under Capt. Hill, 1st artillery.

By this arrival we have accounts of the renewal of catrages by the guerilias. A wagon train had been attacked, and the belief is that a large amount of property has been selzed. The particulars of the affair are given in the Free American of the 5th inst.—

TRAIN ATTACKED BY THE GUERRILLEROS.

January 4, 1 P. M.—We have just learned that the last of the train which left yesterday morning for the capital was attacked by a large guerrills force at Santa Fe. We glean from the various rumors the following etatsment:—

capital was attacked by a large guerilla force at Santa Fe. We glean from the various rumors the following statement:

From some cause, not understood here, a portion of the train was unable to leave their encampment near this city until this merniog; in dragging through the heavy sand the train and pack nules, of which there was a large number, became much scattered, so much so that the rear guard, which consisted of Capisin Ruff's company of the regiment of Mounted Rifemen, under the command of 1st Lieut. Walker, was thrown uses if seven miles in the rear of the main body of the wagon train; about 9 clock word was sent back that a guerilla party at Santa Fe had captured some of the packs scattered along the road. Lieut. Walker, leaving ten rid men, with some wagons which had not been able to keep up, immediately mored up to Santa Fe, where he found the guerrillas drawn up. One statement makes them 400 strong, another 250.

They were immediately charged by the ridemen, and without attempting to stand and resist, they scattered, keeping up a randem and destructive fire upon Lieut. Walker's little party of thirty man, who; finding it impossible to send forward to the advance, sent a mesenger to this city stating nearly as above. Subsequent mesengers, two or three of whom are men of the company had been surrounded and nearly every man cut off; that Lieut Walker had been killed, and that some sixty mules had been driven off by the guerillas.

Another, who left still later, contradicts the death of Lieut. Walker, but states clearly and positively that he was ordered in by Lieut. W. to report to Gen. Twiggs—that the Lieut walker had been killed, and that some sixty mules had been driven off by the guerillas.

Another, who left still later, contradicts the death of Lieut. Walker, but states clearly and positively that he was ordered in by Lieut. W. to report to Gen. Twiggs—that the Lieut walker, but states clearly and positively that he was ordered in by Lieut. W. to report to Gen. Twiggs—that the Lieut walant had po

made a march of over ten miles, without getting under the fitee of the enemy.

Seen o'clack, P.M.—A few soldiers just arrived from Santa Fe, with despatches to General Twiggs. Some of them report that an engagement had taken place between the guerillas and Lieutenant Walker, in which the former lost some twenty-five men, and the latter five men killed and wounded.

The guerillas have been deteated, but it is thought by our informant, thrit a few pack mules have been carrived off.

ried off
Lieut. Walker is now on his way to the National
Bridge, together with the reinforcements sent to him by
the Governor. We hope that they may overtake the
robbers and chastiss them.
Great credit is due to Gen. Twiggs for his promptness
in sending the reinforcement. The report of the danger in which Lieut Walker was in, had hardly been received here when he sent two companies of mounted
men to his assistance.

men to his assistance.

One of the men who came in with the escort says that there was only one American killed.

We have learned that a letter has been received by Gen. Twiggs, by the same express, which estimates our leas to be six killed, and that of the Mexicans to be twenty killed.

founded.

The number of guerillas amounted to about 400 men.
The small band under Lieut. Walker made a noble defence, and the enemy retreated.
F. S.—Just as we were going to press, we received the following distressing letter from a friend. The letter was written after the engagement of Lieut, Walker's men and the guerillas:—

"Sarya F.c., Jan. 4—9 o'clook.—Here we are—we have ost about 300 pack mules—one hundred thousand dollars routh of property! The guerrillas attacked us at 1 iclook; we have lost about ten men out of thirty under deut Walker, of the Rifles. He was obliged to dismount his men in an open prairie, for at the first fire seventeen lorses broke from under their riders. Thirty men were not enough to prefect a million worth of property. G. N."

The same paper, of the 8th inst., has the following on the same subject:—"We understand that some of the merchants who sufered from the loss of the mules taken by the robbers, left this city for Orisabs, or Cordeva (we suppose), to enter into an arrangement with them. We wish them success:

"The Free Smerican says the steamer Southerner has been seized by the custom house authorities of Tlacotalpam, for having a quantity of powder concealed on board.

been seized by the custom house authorities of Tiaoctalpam, for having a quantity of powder concealed on
board.

The Arco Iris of the 7th inst, as we see by the Free
American, has the following ourious article:—

THE TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED

In a letter received by us yesterday from our correspondent at Jalapa, he informs us that an individual
holding a high position in the American army, and
whose assertions deserve entire credit, said publicly, and
without the least reserve, that from letters received at
Jalapa from Puebla, on the 1st inst., it was positively
known that a treaty of peace had been signed in Mexico.
On being told that it was strange that this should be
the case, as Mr. Trist had not the power to sign such
treaty, he answered that Gen. Soot that taken it upon
his own responsibility to sign the treaty, in consequence
of which the treaty had been sent to Queretaro for the
approbation of the Mexican Government

The Free American, putting no faith in the rumor,
goes on to reason on the subject as follows:—"It is very
strange, indeed, if this be true. Gen. Scott, if he is directed by his government not to sign any treaty, would
certainly not sign one. He is too well known for his
obedience to superior orders to put himself in a position
that his countrymen might not appreve; he has too
much at heart the friendly feelings of those whom he
serves. The last annual message of the Fresident asaures us that Mr. Trist's powers had been revoked, and
that he was recalled. It is true that Mr. Trist has not
yet left the city of Mexico; but this he may do to await
further orders from his government relative to the propositions of peace lately made by the Mexican commissioners to which he could certainly not have received
the propositions made by our envoy, and we are certain
that Gen. Scott is not so anxious for its ate og rasp at the
first shadow of an opportunity. We wish to receive the
news of peace from a better source, before we give credit
to it."

The schooner H. S. Seranton, Capt. Taber, arrived

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The schooner H. S. Seranton, Capt. Taber, arrived yesterday from the Brazes, having salled thence on the lith inst. By her we have the dimericen Flag, from Matamoras, to the 9th. Major M. S. Pitcher, of the 11th infantry, came passenger on the Scranton

There had been no late strival from Monterey.

Here is a notice which we cut from the Flag of the 6th instant. Is it not characteristic of American progress?—

6th instant. Is it not characteristic of American progress?—
"In virtue of the desire, strongly and unanimously express-d by a great number of Mexican citizens, as well as residents of all nations, we aunounce that a meeting of the friends of education will take place on Sunday, the 9th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Cathedral All are invited, and all must attend. Who will be absent from a meeting where can be laid the corner stone for the education of the milional. Who will not lend his sid in such an effort to diffuse knowledge and solence—an effort to elevate a nation? Let us give an impetus to this cause that cannot be arrosted. Our government of flears would be highly gratified, would feel proud, to see the civit authorities and the citizens generally, take their appropriate places, the lend in this great work.—They pledge themselves to sustain the effort to the utmost of their abilities?

Col. Davenport left Matamoros on the 8th inst. on a tour of inspection to the mouth of the river and Brasos Santiago.

Major David H. Vinton quartermaster, and Cant.

Nantiago Major David H Vinton, quartermaster, and Capt C M. Davis, assistant quartermaster. arrived at Matamoros on the 8th instant, on the steamer Whiteville from the mouth of the river—the former on his way to Gen. Wool's headquarters, as chief quartermaster on this line, and the latter to take post at Cerraivo.

The following article we extract from the Fing of the 8th inst.

line, and the latter to take post at Cerraivo.

The following article we extract from the Fieg of the 9th inst.

We mentioned in our paper of the 3d inst. that a lot of cliver valued at ninety thousand dollars arrived here on the 1st inst. The duties on this (seven per cent) will amount to about seven thousand dollars. It was consigned to Mr. J. F. Schatzell, ex-United States Consul. As money appears somewhat difficult to raise here on thort notice, our commandant allowed him to take the silver on his giving his written promise for the amount of the duties payable on demand. Yesterday (the 7th) the payment of the duties were formally demanded, but wase not met. Our active and efficient collector, Capt. W. W. Chapman, was compelled by tariff regulations dated March 39, 1547, to piace a sentinel over the silver. Mr. Schatzell inset unaccountably rofused to pay the duties, refused to deposit a number of bars of the silver equal to the radue of duties—would not tell where the silver was, nor give the key to any of his rooms. This is the more strange after the indulgence shown him by our worthy commandant. Col Davenport. Capt. Chapman, had no other course left but to force a door, which he promptly did, found the silver, and placed a strong goard over it. We understand that the captain posts every relief of sentinel himself, and counts the bars (80) each visit. Different conduct or example might be expected from Mr. Schatzell, who has been for several years the representative of our government at this post, were it not (to use the mildest term applicable) for his wayward disposition, so noto-

man H. N. Crabb, of the navy, and Dr. W. J. Powell, of the U. S. Ship Warran.
Midshipman Wilson left California on the 10th of October, on the Preble, and arrived at Panama on the 30th of November. Com. Jones, John R. Clay, Charge to Peru, and Seth Barton, Charge to Chill, left Panama the same evening for Valparsiso, on the British steamer.
The three gentlemen who arrived here on the Afton, onme over from Charges to Kingston in the Avon. a no-ble British steamer of 1900 tons. Capt. Hull, of the U. S. many, and Sir Baldwin Walker, of the British navy, were also passengers on the Avon.
On the 8th of Ootober the city of Chagres was entirely destroyed by fire. The custom-house, a miserable thatched building, containing property to the amount of \$60,000, belonging to English merchants, which hid just been landed, was entirely consumed. The belief was that the building had been purposely fired by a black man.

Maior Gen. Lembert commander inchief of the

been landed, was entirely consumed. The belief was that the building had been purposely fired by a black man.

Major Gen Lambert, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Island of Jamaica, died at Kingaton on the 4th inst., in the sixty-sixth year of his ege. His remains were buried the evening of the same day with military honors.

Nothing of news resches us from California by this arrival. We have confirmations of the deaths of Major Cloud, Psymaster, and Lleut. Minor, of the Artillery They died in September last. Mejor Cloud was thrown from his mule at Sacramento and killed.

A singular incident happened to some officers of the British may off the Maxican coast. A frigate and another vessel were off Zacatula, a port between San Blas and Acapulco, engaged in surveying the coast. They sent a boat schore for some purpose connected with their survey, when a party of Mexicans fell upon them, and made the whole prisoners. It was in vain that they protested that they were Englishmen, and bel'nged to a national ship. The Mexicans insisted that they were Yankees—looked like them, and spoke the same language. Finally, one of the Englishmen was sent off under an escort to Acapuico, to see the commandant there, from whom an order was obtained for the release of the party. While they were in confinement, and threatemed daily with being hung, and expecting it, the soldiers placed over them could be heard descenting upon the different articles of dress of the prisoners, and dividing the spoils between them in advance of their execution. The incident was ludicrous in some aspects, but quite a sober affair, for a time, to the English skilors.

Fassengers per bark Afton, from Kingston Ja., which left U. S. squadron off the western coast of Mexico, on the 10th October, report the U. S. ships Independence, Cyane, Erie, and Southampton.

ALBANY, January 24, 1848. The Position of the two Sections of the Democratic Party-The Baltimore National Convention, 4.c., &c., &c.

The mutual hostility of the two seceding wings of the democratic party is assuming a more decided aspect; the struggle between these sections is now of a more serious character than ever; it is more serious, because in it are involved matters which will of course exercise a powerful influence upon the approaching Presidential election; each of these sections will send their delegates to represent this State in the Baltimore Convention; the vote of New York in that convention, if the delegates of both the sections are not altogether excluded, will have its due weight in determining the grave questions which must come before that body. Happily, all causes for prolonging the personal squabble between these sections are now removed; their differences must be referred to a higher power for adjustment; it will be the duty of the national convention to declare which body of delegates coming from this State, are the true delegates; that declaration, whatever it may be, will not be made until after a stormy and exasperating strife in the convention; hence, the proceedings of that assemblage, when it shall meet, will be regarded with the utmost anxiety and solicitude by the American people. It should, however, be observed that the ultimate result of the deliberations of the convention will not be affected in the slightest degree by the collisions between the democracy of New York; the candidate of the democracy of New York; the continue to the wind the server of the appointment of the New York democratic delegates to the national nominating convention, will both be held in a few days; that of the Cass, or anti-abolition section, will be held at Utica on the 16th proximo. A most extraordinary and unusual interest is felt in the proceedings of these conventions; the Syracuse and Herkimer conventions were of little importance in comparison to these Presidential conventions. must be referred to a higher power for adjustment

these conventions; the Syracuse and Herkimer conventions were of little importance in comparison to these Presidential conventions. The friends of Mr. Cass have evinced great shrewdness in calling their convention at an earlier day than that selected for the holding of the Wilmot proviso convention. Their proceedings will, at least, have the appearance of priority.

The general manufacturing bill was debated in committee of the whole in the House to-day. As I have previously announced to you, the whigs came into the House with a determination to crush all the amendments to the bill which might come from the democratic side of the House; in obedience to the instructions of their caucus, they had resolved to trample upon the personal liability clause.

Mr. Walsh, however, sgain offered his amendment, making the trustees of corporations guilty of a felony, where they declared a dividend when the company was insolvent, or when its insolvency is caused by such a dividend. The amendment of Mr. Walsh was rejected.

The committee rose while the section making stockholders personally liable for debts due from them to their operatives, was pending.

The public officers are indulging very freely in the little convisultities of the fashionable season; almost every evening we hear of balls and splendid parties, at which these new officers are present. There has lately been organized here a social circle, upon the same petty system which controls the society of the "upper ten" in New York; the metropolitan aristocracy are copied after, and aped by the aristocracy of the capital capacity. New York; the metropolitan aristocracy are co-pied after, and aped by the aristocracy of the ca-pital. By and by, I shall take occasion to hold up to the light the shreds and patches of which this new organization is composed, in order that you may understand it perfectly.

GALVESTON, Jan. 9, 1848 Financial Aspect of Texas-Division of that

State-Payment of its Debt, &c. Let me call the attention of yourself and readers to the financial aspect of Texas. I shall not be able, in a single letter, to exhaust the subject, and shall, therefore, continue, if satisfactory to you, to pursue it in future. Now that the delin quent States of the North are about to find success crowning their efforts to redeem their credit, and discharge the interest upon their indebtedness; and even Mississippi, which has always denied any legal or moral obligation on her behalf, to pay what are denominated her bonds, is about to make some arrangement to bonds, is about to make some arrangement to regain a fair name among the creditors of the earth; it is not inappropriate to enquire what Texas is about to do in respect to her liabilities. By reference to the message of our Governor, who has just been installed, you will perceive that the first subject which he commends to the attention of the Legislature, is the public debt. He endeavors to impress upon that body the necessity of adopting measures to put the public debt in a course of liquidation. Instead of repudiating the debt, he repudiates repudiation—only to a degree, however, we must admit. He recommends that commissioners be appointed to ascertain the exact amount of the debt, and states his opinion that the same will not be found to exceed five millions of dollars. He only proposes, however, to pay upon the liabilities of the government, the market price of the same at the date when they were severally issued, and interest thereupon until paid.

He submits to the Legislature the propriety of disposing of the public lands for the purpose of paying off this debt as soon as ascertained; and says that the United States, if willing to purchase, is the proper one to receive an offer of sale—the proper purchaser.

Colonel Van Zandt, whose name is associated with the diplomatic affairs of the Republic of Texas, and who was a candidate for Governor last fall, until a short time before the election, when he died, advocated, from one end of the State to the other, the three following propositions:—It may be premised, also, that Col. Van Zandt met with success wherever he went, and was considered generally as the one most likely regain a fair name among the creditors of the

to be elected, when his career was arrested by death. Ist, That the liabilities of the Republic hould be redeemed at the price at which the ey are issued, and interest thereupon; 2d, That the public lands should be sold to the United States for the purpose of raising the means for such payment; 3d, That the State should be divided, as an inducement to the United States to make the purpose.

payment; 3d, That the State should be divided, as an inducement to the United States to make the purchase.

Now, I am aware that there be wise ones who laugh at the latter proposition as somewhat fanciful and one-sided. But I cenfess that I am really anable to perceive in it any thing at all ridiculous. That the vacant lands of Texas are about the same so other lands in the same longitude or latitude, I believe is admitted. That the United States should have the control of the same, both for the purpose of extending over that territory the system which she has adopted in respect of her public lands, cannot be questioned.

What is there, then, so particularly funny in a proposal from Texas to the United States, to sell her for a fair equivalent the territory in question. To some it would seem worthy of the statesman's consideration, whether such an opportunity of imposing upon Texas an obligation to divide her territory into several States, should be neglected. It may here be remarked, also, that it appears from the message of Governor Henderson, who has just retired, that the United States have acknowledged the proprietary and sovereign interest of Texas, in and over the scene of General Kearny's conquests in Santa Fe.

It may, therefore, be fixed as inevitable, that Texas will make provision for the liquidation of what she censiders her just debt. That the payment so made will be no inconsiderable portion of the face of ther bonds and notes, when interest for eight or ten years shall be posted upon and anded to, the amount she received; that she is entirely able by means of her territory to pay whatever sum she concludes upon, and that too, whether the United States buy or not.

I may also state in conclusion of this letter, that a resolution bas passed the legislature which

Our city is overrun with amusements at present, and all seem to be prospering. Dumbleton's band of Ethiopian Serenaders, after making the tour of Europe, have come home to quarrel and separate. Germon and Harrington are giving concerts in conjunction with the Virginia Serenaders, and the remainder of the troupe, Stanwood, Pell, White, and Howard, have taken in two new performers, Messrs. Briggs and Wells, and are drawing fine houses.

The number of deaths in Baltimore during the past week, was 73, of which number 36 were males, and 37 were temales. A goodly proportion of these were from scarlet fever, which is very prevalent.

very prevalent.
I observe in this morning's papers, among the

I observe in this morning's papers, among the list of applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws, two who claim the title of merchants, viz: Geo. T. Henkins, and John S. Lafitte.

Large meetings were held yesterday in all of the wards of the city for the purpose of raising funds to relieve the poor.

Collyer's models continue to attract overflowing houses, though they are shunned by the ladies. He remains two nights longer, and then opens in Washington. Burton and his "Naiad Queen" are also attracting crowded houses.

National Reform Meeting. A meeting of this body took place last evening,

at eight o'clock, on the corner of Henry and Oliver streets-Mr. Sanburn in the chair.

at eight o'clock, on the corner of Henry and Oliver streets—Mr. Sanburn in the chair.

Mr. Rvexmax offered some remarks in support of the the general principles connected with the land reform measuret of the party. He abjured the name of party but was in favor of the measure of land reform. In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to draw some analogy between man and the fish tribe, and contended that man was progressive in his nature, and was entitled to a right in the land. He contended that law and education could not be divided or separated. The child should be taught according to law and education in its general sense. In the hunter state, man stood in a different position from what he did in a state of enlightenment. He contended that in the United Stateaman had not progressed, and had had not acquired a true interest in the soil. The constitution of the country was the foothold upon which they had to stand. The government of this country always took care of itself, and cared little for the common interests. There was an abundance of land, and yet the people were deprived of its enjoyment. They asked, then, for the free right of labor. After advocating the general policy of the national reform party, he concluded.

Mr. Evans followed, and held that the land should be free for the use of man. The national reformers proposed to have the unoccupied lands free for actual settlers—and that the homestead should be free, and proteoted from civil process in case of debt.

Mr. Douglass could not come forward to oppose the meeting; but if they wanted to have a farm—each and every one of them—and encoeeded in carrying out their principles, he for one would task his farm in Wall street. [Laughter]

Mr. Bara hereupon rose and explained the objects of the society, which were, that man once having possessed himself of the soil, should enjoy an inalienable right the roto. The politicians hated the land reformers, as they did the devil, and the ballot box was the only way of orushing them. The "old hunkers," in New

Political Intelligence.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE WHIGH OF HARRISBURG.—The Whig County Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on Monday, passed resolutions favorable to Gen. Scott, as a candidate for the next Fresidency.

Scott, as a candidate for the next Freedency.

Taylor Meeting at Wilmington, Del.—A very large Taylor meeting was held at Wilmington, Del. on Saturday evening, 22d inst. Resolutions were passed recommending General Taylor as the people's candidate, and also calling meetings throughout the State of Deleware.

Another Demonstration in Favor of Gen. Taylor. The friends of Gen. Taylor in Wood county, Va., met at the Court House, on the 17th of Jan, and passed resolutions declaring General Taylor alike competent to lead in the camp or in the cabinet, with an eye single to the good of his country, of his whole country, and of his country cally.

Professor Nichol, of Glasgow, Scotland, the well known and highly distinguished writer and lecturer on astronomy, delivered the first of a course of lectures in the lecture room of the Mercantile Library Association, last evening. The room was not so well filled as we anticipated, from the well-merited popularity of the pated, from the well-merited popularity of the lecturer. We have heard the professor deliver a similar course, before an immense audience, composed of the most eminent among the literati of the capital of Scotland, who were delighted with the masterly manner in which he handled the subject. Professor N. is well known as one of the most diligent, intelligent, and successful investigators of the movements of the heavenly bodies; and we have no doubt all who have an anxiety to know more of the great first cause in the works of creation, will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Dr. Nichol's lectures.

including, and also off the propries of extending should be included in proper of the public blacks, and the should be included in the property of the public blacks, and the should be included in the public blacks, and the public blacks, and the public blacks are not been as the public blacks, and the public blacks are not in the public blacks, and the public blacks are not in the public blacks, and the public blacks are not in the public blacks, and the public blacks are not in the public blacks and the public blacks are not been as the public

The Protection Company Solvee.

The annual ball of the above company came off on Monday evanual ball of the above company came off on Monday evanual, in Termany Hall, and was one of the gayest and most brilliant of the season. The hall was splendidly lighted up, and in the seatre, who we netted, was placed the company's engine, "The Honey Bee," clean as a new plus, sparaling with brightness, and with a wreath of roses neatly entwined around the hose. Everything seemed to combine to render it a happy meeting—beautiful evening—presence of the muses, with their charming sounds—an assemblage of ladies as beautiful and handsome by nature, and as tastefully decorated by art, as is to be found—and a company of well-formed, gallant young men, as can be met with anywhere. The spirit of the company never flagged. No sconer one dance ended, than another was begun. All appeared drawn together, determined to spend a happy evening it was really delightful to observe the spirit of brotherly love which pervaded the meeting; no exclusion, no seli-inhoses; the kind words, "want a partner for next dance," echoed again and again through the room; if we may be allowed the expression, "it was like a little in-aven below." No sooner did the music commence, the number of the ball room. An observer could not fail to notice there was no ignorance of the language of lovers——the eyes. Here you would see one gentleman saving some soft words to his fair neighbor; but, from the faces, you would sould as to new meant than met her ear. There you would see the silent couple moving majestizally through the room; but their eyes spoke volumes. At another, you would see a marry young gentleman, provided with an extra partner, laughing and joking to both; all proving the introduction admirably adapted. and for "whispering lovers made." To return to the fair divinities, they well as a supplied with the content of the partner of the fair of white Swins musin, with two room; the fair with the source of the partner of the fair and the partner of the fai

veral rosettes. Miss A., of Bleecker street, a very hand, some young lady, neatly dressed in a clarat colored velvet, with a very handsome head dress, was much admired. We might mention many others equally handsome and well dressed, but, in truth, the ladies generally deserve praise—their appearance reflected great credit on themselves and the company they graced.—The party separated in great spirits, not far from sunrise.

The Complimentary Bail of the Carlisle
Light Guards.

A complimentary ball, given to this corps, came off on Monday night, at the Coliseum. About ten o'clock the spacious hall was lighted, and about eighty ladies made their appearance on the floor, ready for a dance. The ladies looked well, were handsomely dressed, and seemed to enjoy the pleasure very much. The bugie sounded, and the dance commenced.

Mrs. C., of Bieccker street, was the most conspicuous lady in the room. Sne was attired in a handsome book muslin dress, founced, with blue spangled sash; her carriage was easy and graceful, and she seemed to be the favorite dansense of the room.

Miss W., of Wooster street, is quite a pretty little girl. She is rather below the erdinary size, with large black eyes, and her raven tresses, which hung gracefully over her shoulders, showed her skill is dressing the hair. She was dressed in a handsome fancy silk, with a silvered sash; her lead dress was composed of a beautiful wreath of pearls and white roses.

At one o'clock, the supper was ready and the dancing was suspended, the whole party retiring to the supper room, where was a table well spread with choice meats, fruits, &c, to all of which ample justice was done.

The dancing was then resumed, and continued until half-past four o'clock, the supper the party separated, all highly pleased with the entertainment.

had collected, continued to give her rival "n piece of her mind," until the police found it necessary to interfere, and request the parties to retire peaces bly to their respective homes. This advice was disregarded, however, and the officers were obliged to conduct the two richly attired and fair belligerents to the 8th ward station house, whither they were followed by an immense crowd. Here they were placed in separate rooms; but while some of their friends were gone to procure carriages for them, the aggrieved party contrived to get to the room of her trival, when another amusing some occurred. The parties were again separated, and on the arrival of the carriages, they were placed in charge of acquaintances and conveyed to their homes, not, however, before giving assurances of settling matters at a subsequent meeting. Whether pistols will be required on the occasion,or not, we are unable to say, but presume that some queer developements will be yet made in relation to the affair.

An Outrage —A gang of rufflans, headed by a notorious puglistic character, reveiling through the streets last night, wantonly assaulted an inoffensive omnibus driver in State street. The poor fellow, to save his life, drove off with the utmost speed, but was soon overtaken by the gang, who entered the omnibus, wherein was one solitary passenger, whom they fell upon and beat in the most cruel manner. The party was drunk, and had been for the most part of the night disturbing every neighborhood they passed through, and insulting peeceable persons that might chance to come in contact with them.

for the most part of the night disturbing every neighborhood they passed through, and insuiting peaceable persons that might chance to come in contact with them.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of an old Pickpocket.—An old netorious pickpocket, called John Baxter, alias "Tosh," was arrested yesterday morning with his hand in the pocket of William Hulsart, attempting to extract his pocket book, containing \$32. It appears that Mr. Hulsart was on board the steamboat John Hart, from Middletown Point, on his return from the funeral of bis wife; when just as he was leaving the boat he felt the hand of some person in his pocket, and on turning round caught the accused in the set. Officer Watson, of the 1st ward, conveyed him before Justice Drinker, who locked him up for trial.

Dishones: Servant—Officer Watson, of the 1st ward, arrested yesterday, a woman by the name of Mary Ford, a servant in the employ of Mr. Delmonico, No. 25 Broadway, on a charge of stealing nine silver forks—together with several other articles, valued in all, at \$55. A portion of the stolen property was found in her possession, and Justice Drinker locked her up for trial.

Scenes before Justice Outborn at the Watch Recurse.—The first case brought before the magistrate, was two rather good looking specimens of the Emerald isle, by the names of John and Ann Lucey, who were both charged with assaulting and beating policeman Claham, of the 4th ward; and aure enough, poor Claham exhibited a terrible pair of black yers, a swollen nose and a cut lip, all of which, he said, had been indicted by the two prisoners. This case, from the following account, shows the impetuousity of the Irish character, who is varisbly fight first and ask what the difficulty is about afterwards; thus they easily get into trouble by their impetuous temper, which causes them much difficulty in extricating themselve:—

Magustrale—Ves, I see you have got your share; but how did the affray occur?

Optices—I do, your honor; just look at my face, judge.

Magustrale—Ves, is see you hav not nght away at random without knowing who the par-ties are you hit; you must ascertain who the parties are first, or you will be constantly getting yourself into diffi-culty. Clerk, take the officer's complaint against both; which was done, and the Judge held them to ball in \$200 each, to appear at court for trial, in default of which they were both committed to prison.

Law Intelligence.

Univers States Distance Count in Admiralty—Before Judge Batts—Gustaves Leaving et al. vs. The back Columbus—Action for damages to a consignment of corks. The main suit was decided in favor of the libellants on the — and it has been ever since in litigation on various references and exceptions to the report of the Commissioner. Held that the auction price of the goods, under the proofs, was a proper means of ascertaining the damages in this case; that the freight was included in their sound value, and the claimants were entitled to credit for it, and that its payment by the libeliants of the vessel could not be credited them in this suit.

suit.

Cyrus B. Manchester vs. Geo. Milne.—Suit for freight of a cargo of coals from Liverpool. Defence, a deficiency of weight on delivery of the cargo. The bill of lading for 200 tons, was eigned by the master of the ship—weight unknown. On delivery in New York, by chaldron, the cargo fell short 14% tons. Held that the owner of the ship was not liable, on the proofs, &o., for a short delivery, as the weight of evidence was, that the method of delivery together with wastage, drying, &o. usually showed a difference between the bill of lading and delivery, equal to from 5 to 5 per cent. Held also that the libeliants could maintein the action in their own names, as assignees of the original ship owners, and were entitled to freight on the quantity delivered.

Allred Peahody ve. The Schooner Lucinds Regers, claimant—Exceptions to answer, in not being full, etc. Held that the libel, not having demanded an answer or propounded interrogatories, exceptions would not lie to an answer, which put in issue the merits of the libeliant's case, because not giving any specific reply to all the allegations of the libel.

Naugatuck Transpariation Campany vs. the Steemboat Rhode Island — Exceptions by both parties to Commissioner's report. Held, that in case of injury by arongful collision, the colluding vessel is liable to pay for damage to the injured vessel while undergoing repairs; that the probable profits on her usual employment do not afford an allowable mole of computing the lise loss by demurage; that the vessel having been in actual service at the time, her owner would be reasonably entitled to interest on her value during the time the capital was unemployed by her detention. It was also held, the libellants were entitled to be reimbursed for actual payments made in order to replace their vessel as she was when fujured, including the pay and support of her men, and compensation to the master employed to superintend her repairs, &c. Also held, that the report of the Commissioner, upon particulars of charge or discharge,

sation to the master employed to superintend her repairs, &c. Also held, that the report of the Commissioner, upon particulars of charge or discharge, in an account, will be confirmed, unless there be clear proofshowing its inaccuracy.

Corrective V Schoonmaker cs. William Shalwell—Held that defendant, as owner of a vessel from New Jersey, was liable in this action, for stores and supplies furnished him in New York at the request of the master, and interest on the balance. Held that no costs be allowed for depositions taken before State magistrates, and read by consent, they being taken in an obscure and careless manner, and scarcely legible.

Washington Parker vs. Theodore Barrett et al.—Held that no satisfactory evidence was given by libeliant that he was hired as a mariner on board the defendants vessel, or, if a hiring might be implied, there was no evidance of a termination of it, or that he was discharged by consent of the defendants. Ordered that libel be dismissed.

Seepard vs. Fierce.—Held that if the libellant showed himself entitled to \$230 wages for his services lon board the defendant's vessel, the preponderance of evidence is that the whole, has been paid and satisfied, the evidence as to full payment being closing.

**John Fan Pell vs. The Steamboat Vorcester and Governor at Sands Point, on the effort of the latter to pass the former. Held that the Worcester, and the leading vessel, was entitled to hold her course and track, and was not obliged to give way in order to leave a free passage to the other; that the preponderance of evidence is that she did not vary from her track and crowd upon the Governor, and that the approach to the latter and crossing her bows was effected by holding by her compass the course she had taken at the time. Held it was the duty of the boat astern to take precaultion in time, when it was found the two were a proximating, and to slacken and stop her speed or go in another direction, so as not to come within siziv feet of the other. Decree for expense of rep

is a case within the cognizance of this court, and that the United States Courts of Admiratly will exercise their discretion, and maintain jurisdiction in such cases—held that the libeliants failed to prove the ship was unseaworthy at the commencement of the voyage, and accordingly cannot recover wages on that ground, nor for the loss of their wearing apparel, &o; but held that in a case coming within the equity and spirit of the act of parliament, 7th and 8th Vict, ch. 112, sec. 17, it is not an absolute condition to their receiving wages, that they produce the certificates of the master to their services—held that the libel is defective, in not alleging the facts bringing the case within that statute, and, accordingly, no decree can be rendered on it for wages. Ordered, that libeliants have leave to amend, on payment of costs in this suit.

or decree can be readered on it for wages. Ordered, that libellants have leave to amend, on payment of costs in this suit.

Same vs the Owner.—Held that there is no proof that defendent was owner of the ship at the time libellants shipped on board, or at the time of her wreck. Libel dismissed with costs.

William Drain and others vs. The Bark Cathness, &c.—Held that the crew of the back have a lien on the remnants and proceeds saved from the wreck, for their wages. Held that the refusal of the crew to continue working on the wreck after salvers were employed by the master, unless on the same wages, did not forfett their antecedent wages. Held that the agreement of the master to allow them salvage compensation is not obligatory; but at they are entitled to these contract wages during the whole time they remained with the ship. Held that the master is not personally liable for wages by the maratime law, where the vessel is wrecked and lost on the voyage, but under the act of Parliament of 7 and 8 Viet. chap 112, sec. 17, he can be chargeable therewith. Held that the libellants do not state a case bringing their demand within the act of Parliament, but the proofs shewing such services at are contemplated by the act. Ordered that they have leave to amend their libel and proceed, if so advised, for the recovery of wages under the provisions of that statute. Order referred, to ascertain the annount of wages due.

Slifted Anson and others we the steamboat Columbia with the bark "H. Warring," towed by the steamboat Sandusky. The vessels were going in opposite directions, and met in the night time near Catakill, on the North River—each made exertions to avoid the collision when it was found likely to heppen. Held that the libel-

Sanduaky. The vessels were going in opposite directions, and met in the night time near Catakill, on the North River—each made exertions to avoid the collision when it was found likely to happen. Held that the Hellants had not produced a prependerance of proofs sowing themselves clear of fault and that the Columbia was to blams. Held it to be the duty of both vessels in such case to keep off sufficiently to the right of each other to leave a safe passage, and that the weight of each other to leave a safe passage, and that the weight of either to that the Columbia was brought as close to the flats on her right as it was safe in the night to run her, and that the libellants vessel was kept east of mid channel, and so ran to the east shore as to occasion the collision. Ordered, that libel be dismissed with costs.

Joseph Gardener vs. Michael Isaacson, and two other causes—The defendant was arrested on these causes on warrants, and held in custody by the Marshal. After the return day of the warrants, the defendant gave stipulations for his appearance under the rules of the District Court, and demanded his discharge thersupon. The Marshal declining to discharge him, application was made to the Court to order his discharge. Held that the rules adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States, whenever they apply, supersede and repeal the rules restore the practice of the English Admiralty in this respect, and that a defendant under arrest cannot be discharged without giving a stipulation to satisfy the decree which may be rendered. Held that the act to abolish imprisonment for debt does not apply to process issued by Courts of Admiralty.

Court Callendar, This day—Circuit Court—Nos. 8, 44, 37, 44, 20, 9, 69, 70, 73, 74, 79, 2, 70, 77, 78. Commen

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Court Calerbase This day — Circuit Court Nos. 8,
44, 37, 54, 29, 9, 69, 79, 73, 74, 75, 2, 76, 77, 78 Common
Fless, 1st part—Nos. 68, 19, 69, 71, 73, 79, 81, 87, 89, 95,
99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 24 part—Nos. 62, 17, 66, 75,
56, 89, 99, 94, 99, 98

Surrence Court of the United States—Jan. 24.—
No. 122. F. Cutter, appellant, vs. Wm. A. Rae—This
cause was submitted to the court on the record and
printed arguments by Mr. Fletcher for the appellant,
and Mr. Loring for the appellee. No. 14. M. Luther,
plaintiff in error, vs. L. M. Borden et al. The argument
of this cause was continued by Mr. Hallett for the plaintiff in error.

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The deaths in Rochester for the last year were 747.

A lovely little daughter of E. O. Jackson, of Fottsville, on the 14th inst., received a fall in the parior, while at play, which killed her.

Spencer, in the Thomaston, Maine, State prison, for murder, stabbed a colored man mortally on Tuesday, and three other persons dangerously, in the shoe shoe is not this a strong practical argument in favor of capital punishment I—Baston Pest.

A bill has passed the lower house in Michigan, changing the name of the new capital to "Okeema," the aboriginal name, we presume.

The Assembly of the Ohio Legislature have refused to make adultery punishable as a crime, \$2 to \$8.